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THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-131 BAE OCT.-NOV.-DEC. 1952

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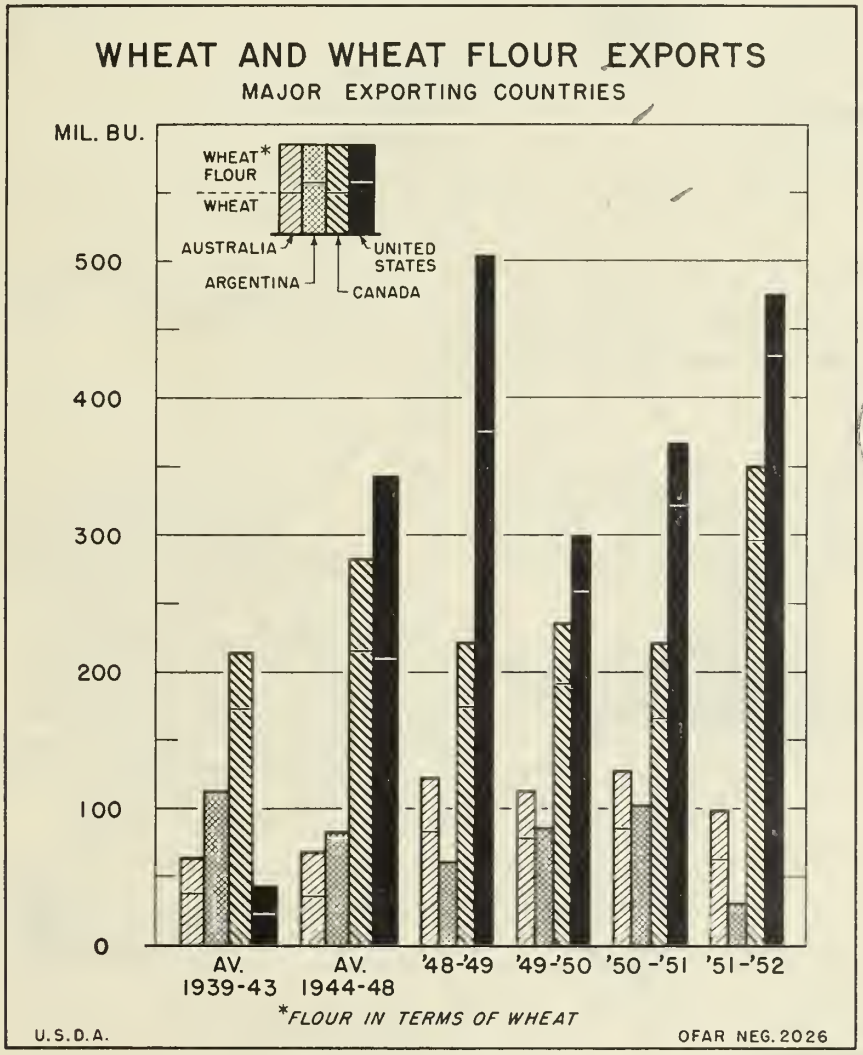

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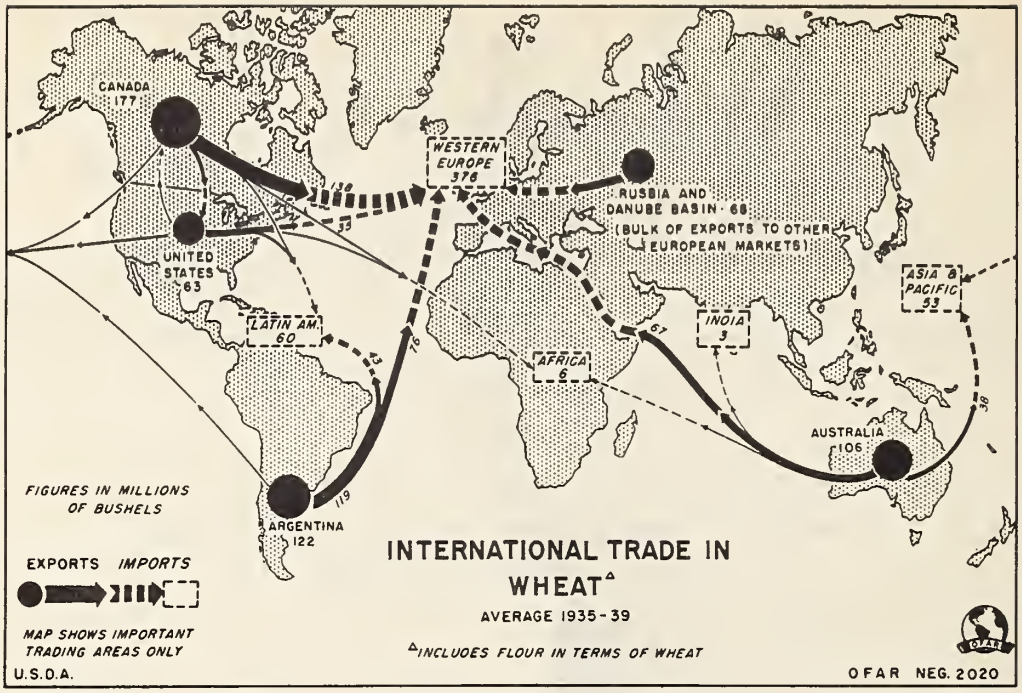
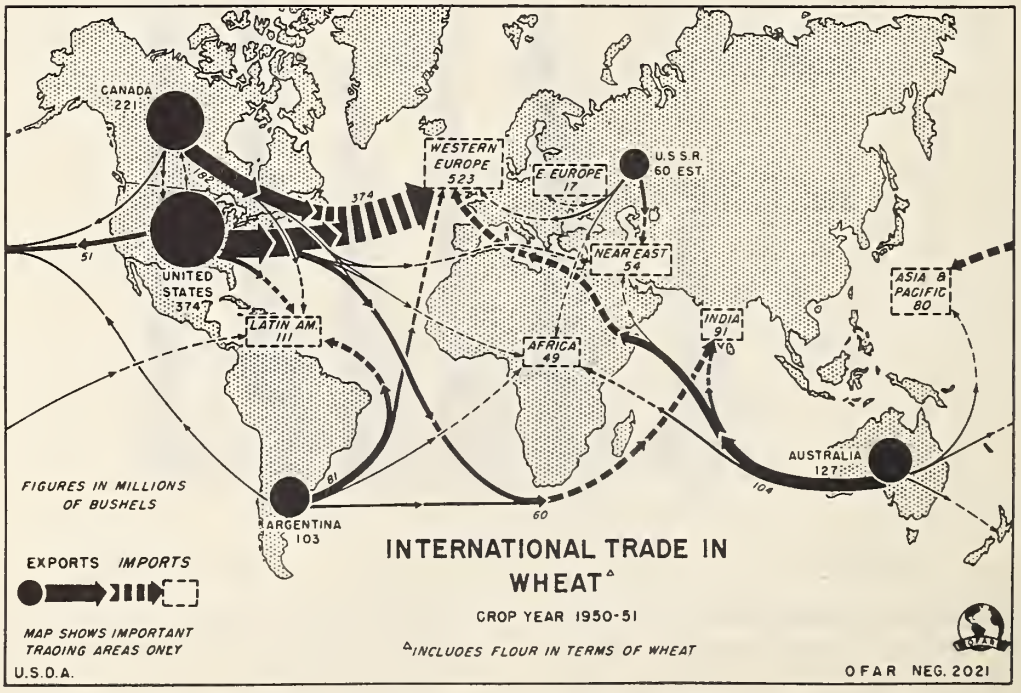
The United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina are the four major wheat exporting countries. Their total exports in 1951-52 reached an all-time peak of 950 million bushels, compared with the previous high of 909 million bushels in 1948-49. Since the war, the United States has led the volume of exports with an annual average of 417 million bushels. Exports from Canada reached a high level in 1951-52, reflecting a very large crop, while those from Australia were below average because of a small crop. A failure in Argentina's crop harvested in December 1951 resulted in very small exports.



During 1935-39 Canada was the leading exporter, followed by Argentina and Australia, and the Soviet Union and Danube Basin countries. The United States was next with only 63 million bushels, including flour milled from Canadian wheat. Western European countries were the leading importers. Substantial quantities also moved to deficit producing countries in the Latin American and Caribbean area, and in Asia.



In 1950-51 the United States was far ahead of any other country as an exporter of wheat. Exports from Canada and Australia were larger than before the war, but those from Argentina and the Soviet Union showed a substantial reduction. Western Europe continued to be the most important importer. Quantities moving to this market as well as to Asia, Latin America and Africa were much larger than before the war.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rice

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 8, 1952

SUMMARY

The world crops of wheat and rice are expected to set new records in 1952-53. Importing countries shared in the overall increase in wheat supplies and foreign trade is expected to drop about 10 percent below the high level of 1951-52 with U. S. exports likely to be down about one-third. Supplies of rice, on the other hand, are still inadequate to meet the increased needs of the importing countries. Demand for U. S. rice exceeds exportable supplies and export controls have been established.

World wheat production in the current year is forecast by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 7.24 billion bushels compared with the 6.02 billion average for 1935-39. The crop appears above average in all Northern Hemisphere continents with the sharpest increase over 1951-52 in North America. The United States contributed its second largest crop on record while the Canadian crop was a new high. The Western European harvest is a near-record and that of Africa a record mainly because of the large crop in French North Africa. A record outturn also is reported for Asia but substantial imports will again be needed in Japan and India. Prospects point to an above-average crop in South America but below average in Australia.

Countries of western Europe are in a better supply position this year than last. Exports from the United States in 1952-53 are expected to fall within a 300 to 350 million bushel range compared with 474 million in 1951-52, the third highest in our history. Canadian exports likely will exceed somewhat the high level of 360 million bushels of 1945-46 and probably would be substantially larger if they were not limited by Canada's internal transportation system. Exports from Australia and Argentina may not exceed the 130 million bushels of 1951-52 while exports from other areas may be around 100 million bushels, 25 million above a year earlier.

Total wheat supplies in the United States for 1952-53 are estimated at about 1,575 million bushels. This includes the July 1, 1952 carry-over of 257 million bushels, the crop of 1,299* million and imports of feeding-grade wheat of between 15 million and 25 million bushels. Domestic disappearance may total about 690 million bushels compared with 634 million in 1951-52. Assuming exports at 325 million, the carry-over next July 1 would be about 560 million bushels.

Following rain and snow in the wheat areas, wheat prices in the United States began a moderate decline about November 17. Cash wheat prices now are generally close to the effective loan (the announced loan minus storage charge). Up to mid-November, prices had advanced, with those at Kansas City and Portland rising above the effective loan level. This reflected the strengthening effect of the loan program, some increase in exports and the long period of dry weather this fall.

United States supplies of rice for the 1952-53 marketing year total 33.7 million cwt. in terms of milled rice (excluding brewers' rice), which exceeds the previous record of 1951 by 6 percent. After allowing for domestic disappearance and assuming carry-over at the end of the marketing year about the same as at the beginning, about 17.5 million cwt. would be available for export.

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* Revised crop estimate will be released December 17.

Foreign demand for U. S. rice is very strong because of the shortage of export supplies elsewhere, the rise in prices in other exporting nations, and the increase in dollars held by some importing countries. Although the U. S. produces only 1.4 percent of the world's total output, the U. S. now ranks as the third largest exporter in the world. Before World War II, the U. S. was in eighth place.

Foreign demand for U. S. rice will probably continue strong in 1953-54. With price support at 90 percent of parity authorized, another large crop may be expected in 1953. The longer-run outlook for U. S. rice will depend mainly on future developments in Asia.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Carry-over July 1, 1953 May Be About 560 Million Bushels; Provides Reserve for Contingencies

The supply and distribution situation for 1952-53 has changed very little since August. Total supplies for the marketing year are estimated at about 1,575 million bushels, consisting of the carry-over July 1, 1952 of 257 million bushels, the crop estimated as of November 1, at 1,299 million and likely imports of between 15 million and 25 million for livestock feeding. Domestic disappearnce, which may total about 690 million bushels compared with 684 million in 1951-52, is estimated about as follows (1951-52 in parentheses): Civilian (continental and territorial) and military food, 500 (493); seed, 86 (88); and feed, including imported grain, 100 to 110 (102). Per capita civilian food use may average about the same as the 188 pounds in 1951-52, which was slightly lower than the 190 pounds a year earlier. Use of wheat for alcohol, which in 1951-52 was less than one million bushels, is expected to be less than half a million in 1952-53.

Exports for 1951-52 reached 474 million bushels, which was exceeded only by the 486 million in 1947-48 and the 504 million in 1948-49. This year exports are expected to total between 300 million and 350 million bushels, based on stated requirements against U. S. supplies, known export programs and agreements, and the expected availability of wheat for export from sources other than the United States. Exports during the first 5 months of 1952-53 (July-November) are estimated at 123 million bushels compared with 184 million during the same period a year ago.

If exports in 1952-53 total 325 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1953 is indicated at about 560 million bushels. This is above the 1942-51 average of 335 million and would provide for contingencies. If the 1953 crop is less than domestic disappearance and exports, the size of the carry-over will be reduced July 1, 1954.

Wheat disappearance in July-September totaled 223 million bushels. This was the smallest for the quarter since 1941, and 40 million less than the 263 million a year earlier, due to smaller exports. Supply for the quarter totaled 1,565 million bushels, consisting of the July 1 stocks of old wheat, this year's crop and imports of 9 million bushels of feeding-quality wheat. Stocks on October 1 totaled 1,342 million bushels, a fifth larger than a year earlier and second only to those of October 1, 1942, which were 2 percent larger. (Table 14).

Domestic disappearance in July-September totaled 150 million bushels, 2 million less than in the same period a year earlier. Exports for the quarter totaled 73 million bushels compared with 111 in the same period a year earlier. For July-November they are estimated at 123 million, compared with 184 million for the same period a year earlier.

Wheat Prices React to Rain and Snow; Generally Close to Effective Loan

Cash wheat prices continued to advance to mid-November, with prices at Kansas City and Portland above the loan, reflecting the strengthening effect of the loan program, increased exports, and the long period of dry weather. On November 17 prices declined about 2 cents following light to heavy showers over dry winter wheat areas, and with subsequent moisture declined further. However, in early December prices again advanced. The first official indication of the 1953 winter wheat crop, which will reflect weather conditions, will be released on December 19.

On December 8, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City (ordinary protein) was $2.43 per bushel and No. 1 Soft White at Portland was $2.41. The price at Portland was 3 cents and that at Kansas City 2 cents above the effective loan rate (the announced loan with a deduction for storage 1/). The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis on the same day, at $2.40, was still 5 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 2 Soft Winter at St. Louis, reflecting relatively large supplies of that class of wheat, was 9 cents below the effective loan. Prices on December 8 at Kansas City and St. Louis were 29 and 22 cents above prices in late June, while those at Minneapolis and Portland were about 5 cents and 9 cents, respectively, above their season's low.

The price supporting influence of the loan program is offsetting the depressing effects of reduced exports. On November 15, 334 million bushels of wheat were under the support programs, compared with 266 million bushels on October 31, 1942. In that crop year, the total under loan reached a record of 408 million bushels.

Prices received by farmers for wheat in mid-November averaged $2.13, 7 cents below the announced gross loan rate, or at about the effective loan level. This price compares with $2.07 a month earlier and $2.19 in mid-November 1951. The wheat parity price in mid-November was $2.44, one cent lower than a month earlier and also one cent lower than at the beginning of the marketing year when the loan was established on the 1952 crop.

1/ Storage charges deductable for deposit period indicated are as follows: For Area 1, which includes the Pacific Northwest, 6 cents per bushel for November 17 to December 16, and 5 cents for December 17 to January 15. For Area 2, which includes the Spring Wheat States, 6 cents for December 7 to 31, and 5 cents for January 1 to 30. For Area 3, which includes Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, and also Area 4, which includes Texas and Oklahoma, 7 cents for November 22 to December 11, and 6 cents for December 12 to December 31.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Trade in Wheat in 1952-53 May Be Down about 10 Percent from 1951-52 Peak Year

World trade in wheat (including flour) in 1952-53 may be down by about 10 percent from 1951-52 when it was about 990 million bushels, excluding about 30 million bushels of feeding-quality Canadian wheat shipped to the United States. World trade in 1951-52 was above the 825 million in 1949-50 and the 906 million in 1950-51, and approximately the same as in the peak year of 1948-49.

A near-record harvest is reported for Western Europe. Moreover, stocks in many European countries at the beginning of the marketing year were larger than in recent years as a result of favorable production and of heavy imports in 1951-52. Exports from Canada, excluding feed wheat shipped to the United States, are expected to be somewhat larger than the high level of 360 million bushels of 1945-46, and they could be substantially larger if they were not limited by that country's internal transportation system. Preliminary indications are that Canadian exports during the July-November period totaled about 185 million bushels, compared with 147 million during the similar period a year ago. Exports from the United States may be between 300 and 350 million bushels, compared with 474 million in 1951-52. Exports from Australia and Argentina may not exceed the approximate 130 million in 1951-52, while exports from other areas may be around 100 million bushels, about 25 million above a year earlier. The larger 1952 crops in France, French North Africa, and Turkey would permit sizeable exports from these countries.

Record World Breadgrain Crop Indicated 2/

World breadgrain production in 1952-53 is tentatively forecast at about 261 million short tons, 13 million tons above the previous record crop of 248 million tons in 1938-39. The favorable outlook is due to a record wheat crop. Present information points to a below-average world rye harvest.

Wheat

World wheat production in 1952-53 is forecast at 7.24 billion bushels compared with 6.48 billion a year ago and 6.02 billion, the average for 1935-39. The crop in all Northern Hemisphere Continents appears above average, but the sharpest increase is for North America. Current estimates place the harvest on this Continent at an all-time record level. Canada's crop is about 120 million bushels above the previous record, and the United States production is the second largest on record. A near-record harvest is reported for Western Europe. Though a record outturn is reported for Asia, substantial imports will again be needed especially in Japan and India. In the Southern Hemisphere, present prospects point to an above-average crop in South America and a below average production in Australia.

2/ Adapted from Foreign Crops and Markets, December 15, 1952 published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

In North America wheat production is forecast at a record 2.01 billion bushels, 29 percent above the 1951 harvest and 85 percent larger than the prewar average (1935-39). The United States crop is estimated at 1,299 million bushels and exceeds the 1951 production by 312 million bushels. The forecast of 688 million bushels for Canada's wheat crop exceeds that country's previous record by about 120 million bushels. Growing conditions throughout most of the Prairie Province area were unusually favorable. In addition to the large crops in these two important exporting countries, substantial carry-over stocks at the beginning of the crop season bring total supplies for the current consumption year over 300 million bushels above the large supplies for the 1951-52 season.

Wheat Production in reporting countries of Europe is about 4 percent above the good 1951 harvest. Increases are fairly general. France and Italy, the two major producers, together have an increase of 80 million bushels. Lesser increases in a number of other Western European countries are offset by the few decreases reported. The chief reductions are in Spain and in the United Kingdom. The wheat crop in the Balkan countries is indicated to be smaller than the good 1951 harvest because of drought.

In the Soviet Union growing and harvesting conditions were generally favorable and the wheat outturn appears to be at least up to the 1951 level. The harvest in Asia is estimated to be slightly larger than in 1951 and about 8 percent above the prewar average. Above-average harvests are reported for most important producing countries except India. The outstanding gain for this Continent was in Turkey where a new record was established for the second consecutive year.

Total wheat production in Africa is estimated to be the largest of record mainly because of record crops in French North Africa. Algeria and Tunisia reported record crops and French Morocco had one of the largest of recent years. The harvest in Egypt was somewhat smaller than the 1951 outturn and reports for the Union of South Africa indicate a smaller crop than the good one of 1951-52.

Wheat production in South America is expected to be considerably above the small harvest of 1951 when drought in Argentina reduced the crop to about 75 million bushels, the smallest of record. The acreage seeded for the current crop shows a good increase over that of a year ago, and growing conditions have been generally favorable. A harvest of about 235 million bushels is now expected.

The wheat crop in Australia, which is now being harvested, is estimated at 160.8 million bushels, or about the same as the revised estimate of 159.7 million bushels for last year's crop. Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board appear likely to be about the same as the 145 million bushels delivered in 1951-52. The exportable surplus from that amount, after deducting domestic requirements, would be around 75 million bushels. As this is below Australia's export commitment of 88.7 million bushels under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, it would seem that, as in the 1951-52 year, its quota may not be filled.

Rye

World production of rye is estimated at 1.57 billion bushels. This is 5 percent below the 1951-52 harvest and about 10 percent below the prewar average.

The drop from prewar is also largely due to the lower yields in the Soviet Union and a substantial reduction in Europe's rye acreage. These two Continents together normally produce about 95 percent of the world crop.

In North America rye production is not significantly changed from the 1951 harvest, a substantial increase in Canada offsetting the reduction in the United States. Production in Canada in 1952 was 24.6 million bushels compared with 17.7 million a year earlier, and the United States crop was 15.8 million compared with 21.4 million in 1951.

Rye production in Europe is estimated at 680 million bushels, very slightly below the 1951 outturn. Yields were estimated to be slightly below those of last year in the principal producing countries and total acreage shows a very small reduction.

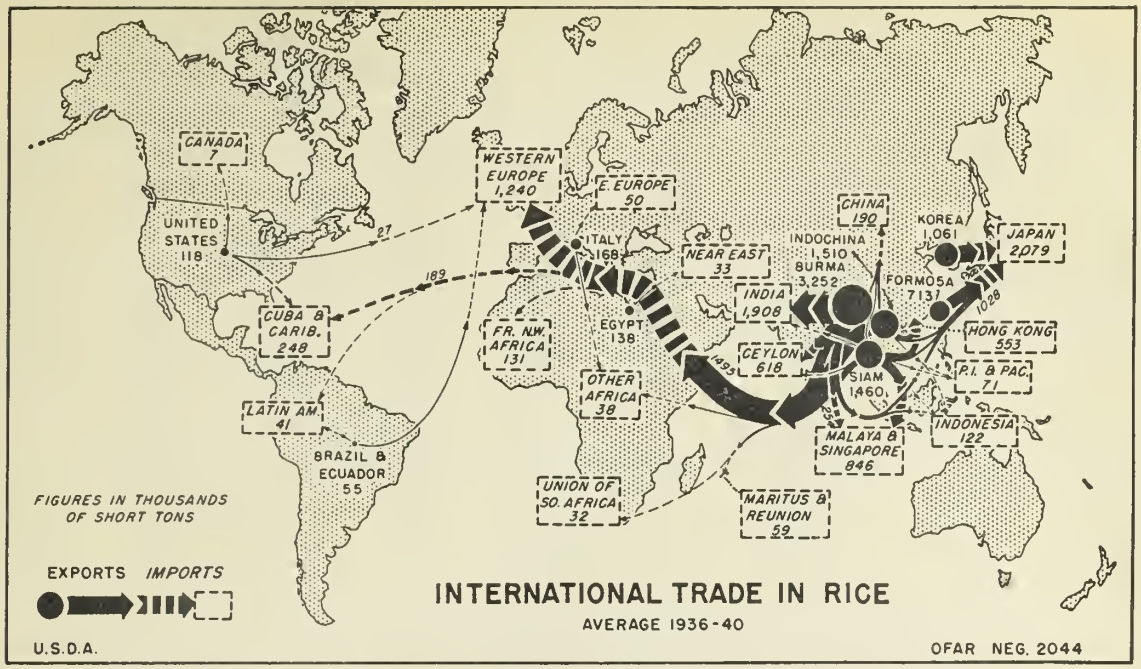
Rye production in Asia is about at the record 1951 level. Turkey is the only country of any significance in rye production. Prospects for rye in Argentina are also good, following the virtual crop failure last year.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

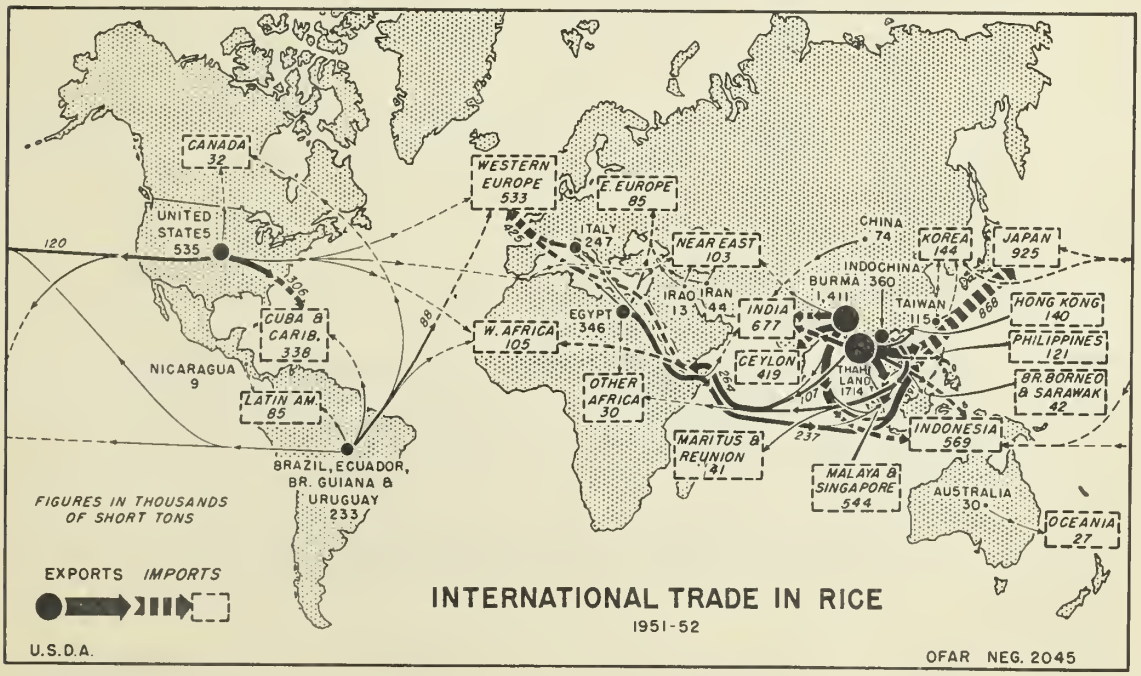
BACKGROUND.- The acreage seeded to rice in the United States in 1952 totaled 2.00 million acres and the production of rough rice is currently estimated at 48.63 million cwt.--both all time records (table 6). During 1947-51 the acreage seeded to rice averaged 1.81 million acres and the production averaged 39.38 million cwt.

The 1952 crop is more than double the 1935-39 average of 22.43 million cwt. Production in the United States was increased when exports from Asia were cut off by the war and has been increasing ever since. World trade has been only partly restored, with gross exports in calendar 1952 only about 55 percent of prewar. The increase in United States production is not very significant in relation to the world since the United States produces only 1.4 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1952 were about 10 percent of the total, compared with about 1 percent in 1936-40. This is the result of a 5-fold increase in United States exports and the sharp drop in world trade.

Rice is one of the world's most important food grains, exceeded only by wheat, and normally has provided about one-fifth of the world's food supply. World rice production in 1952, estimated at 352 billion pounds, was about 80 percent as large as the world wheat production, estimated at 434 billion pounds. While about 92 percent of the world supply of rice is still produced in Asia (compared with 96 percent before the war), non-Asiatic countries have increased their production sharply. United States production rose to 214 percent of the 1935-39 average, while other non-Asiatic countries increased their production 190 percent.



World rice production and trade is centered in the countries of Asia. In 1936-40 Asia produced about 96 percent of world output. Thailand (Siam), Burma and Indochina were the important exporters, while Japan and India were the largest importers. During 1936-40 only 8 percent of the average annual world production of rice moved in international commerce. About 94 percent of the rice that was shipped from the surplus-rice-producing countries of Asia went to other countries on that same continent. Outside of Asia, Europe was the most important market. Rice also was exported to African countries, Cuba and other Latin American countries.



The direction of the world's rice trade reversed as a result of World War II. Before the war Asia exported rice to all world areas, but in postwar years it has imported increasing quantities, particularly from the Western Hemisphere. The United States in 1936-40 was a relatively unimportant source, but in 1951 it had become a leading exporter, ranking after Thailand and Burma. The reduction in the exports from Burma, Indochina, Korea and Taiwan (Formosa) has reduced world trade to little more than half its 1936-40 volume.

Table 1.- Rice, milled basis: Supply and distribution, continental United States, 1934-52 1/

Year beginning August 2/	Supply 2/				Distribution 2/			
					Continental U. S. disappearance			
	Carry-over 3/	Farm production	Imports	Total	Civilian food 4/	Seed and feed	Broken rice used by brewers 5/	Total
	Million cwt. (100 lb.)	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
1934	1.74	11.25	.33	13.32	7.29	.77	.03	8.09
1935	.53	11.55	.16	12.24	6.81	.89	---	7.70
1936	.84	13.78	.25	14.87	7.83	1.36	.05	9.24
1937	1.69	15.19	.11	16.99	7.83	1.09	.37	9.29
1938	1.50	15.23	.12	16.85	7.34	.93	.35	8.62
1939	2.32	15.30	.13	17.75	7.78	.95	.54	9.27
1940	2.70	15.41	.08	18.19	7.73	1.09	.51	9.33
1941	1.69	14.62	.09	16.40	7.03	1.22	.68	8.93
1942	.19	18.90	.09	19.18	7.34	1.28	.64	9.26
1943	1.49	19.48	.01	20.98	6.94	1.30	1.31	9.55
1944	1.97	20.45	---	22.42	6.32	1.26	1.52	9.10
1945	.77	20.44	.02	21.23	5.39	1.35	1.62	8.36
1946	.85	21.89	---	22.74	6.58	1.43	1.14	9.15
1947	.45	22.99	---	23.44	7.06	1.48	2.03	10.57
1948	.27	25.03	---	25.30	7.32	1.56	1.72	10.60
1949	.73	26.44	---	27.17	7.62	1.37	1.52	10.51
1950	1.51	25.22	---	26.73	8.74	1.59	1.32	11.65
1951 6/	2.16	29.66	.01	31.83	8.05	1.65	1.27	10.97
1952 6/	.94	32.79	---	7/ 33.73				

Year beginning August 8/	Distribution (Continued)									Civilian per capita consumption
	Exports 8/			Shipments 8/			Military procurement 11/	Balancing item 12/	Carry-over 2/	
	Commercial 9/	USDA not military	Total 10/	Commercial	USDA not military	Total 10/				
	Million cwt. (100 lb.)	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Pounds
1934	1.21	0	1.21	3.14	0	3.14	---	+.35	.53	5.7
1935	.79	0	.79	2.95	0	2.95	---	-.04	.84	5.3
1936	.91	0	.91	3.00	0	3.00	---	+.03	1.69	6.1
1937	3.05	0	3.05	3.39	0	3.39	---	-.24	1.50	6.0
1938	3.33	0	3.33	3.02	0	3.02	---	-.44	2.32	5.6
1939	3.10	0	3.10	3.16	0	3.16	---	-.48	2.70	5.9
1940	3.95	---	3.95	3.31	---	3.31	---	-.09	1.69	5.8
1941	4.57	.03	4.60	2.16	.65	2.81	.20	-.33	.19	5.3
1942	2.77	1.61	4.38	.39	2.52	2.91	.82	+.32	1.49	5.6
1943	3.37	1.66	5.03	---	3.13	3.13	.80	+.50	1.97	5.4
1944	4.32	.76	5.08	---	2.56	2.56	4.04	+.87	.77	4.9
1945	4.18	2.92	7.10	2.49	.67	3.16	1.92	-.16	.85	4.0
1946	4.51	3.85	8.36	1.84	.01	1.85	.70	+2.23	.45	4.6
1947	6.09	2.53	8.62	3.26	---	3.26	.93	-.21	.27	4.9
1948	8.10	.69	8.79	3.32	---	3.32	.43	+1.43	.73	5.0
1949	9.38	.07	9.45	3.79	---	3.79	.69	+1.22	1.51	5.1
1950	8.86	.02	8.88	3.48	---	3.48	1.02	-.46	2.16	5.8
1951 6/	13.37	.58	13.95	3.48	---	3.48	3.41	-.92	.94	5.3
1952										

Data from U. S. D. A. Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of National Defense, as well as from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Unmilled rice is converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screening, excluding brewers', produced annually from 100 pounds of rough rice, converted separately for Southern States and for California. For the 5 years ended July 1952, 100 pounds of rough rice produced an average of 65.6 pounds of such milled rice.

2/ Supply and domestic distribution includes California on an October 1 year.

3/ Stocks on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills, and in addition includes U. S. D. A. holdings outside of mills, in million bags as follows: 1.06 in 1943, 1.79 in 1944, 0.25 in 1945, 0.37 in 1946, 0.16 in 1947, 0.01 in 1948, 0 in 1949, 0.12 in 1950, 0.03 in 1951, and 0 in 1952. Stocks are old crop on hand August 1 in Southern States and October 1 in California.

4/ Civilian food disappearance of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain plus rice used on farms where grown and by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Thus, consumption data represent the year rice enters trade channels rather than the time of actual human consumption. In some years large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers, while in other years these stocks are small.

5/ Rice used by brewers other than brewers' rice as such, which is not included in this table.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Excludes imports.

8/ Prior to 1941 exports and shipments are on marketing-year basis (August-July for Southern States and October-September for California). Beginning with 1941, exports and shipments are on a July year; complete figures are available for such a year, whereas they are not for an August year.

9/ Includes exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents.

10/ Excludes shipments by military for civilian relief feeding.

11/ Procured for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

12/ Balancing item results for drying loss, waste, differences arising from the use of July-year exports and shipments, and error in data and conversion.

Rice Prices Above Support;
Export Demand Strong

Prices received by farmers for rough rice averaged $5.30 per cwt. in mid-September, $5.76 in mid-October, and $6.09 in mid-November, compared with the 1952-crop loan of $5.04. The price received by growers for the 1951 crop averaged $4.83, which was below the $5.00 support level, reflecting a very large crop and uncertain foreign demand. United States No. 2 Zenith at New Orleans for November was $10.70 per cwt. milled, compared with $9.45 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month this year was $9.95 milled, compared with $8.45 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers are shown in table 7.

With rice prices above support levels in 1952, only a small quantity of the 1952 crop has been placed under the support programs. Up to November 15, only 92 thousand cwt. were so pledged, compared with 1,005 thousand cwt. on October 31, and 1,922 million cwt. on November 30, 1951 when market prices were below the loan.

Rice prices this year are above support levels because of the strong foreign demand. While the quantity of rice available for export from the surplus rice producing areas of Southeast Asia have been increasing since the war ended, the total is far short of prewar levels and inadequate to meet the increased needs of the principal rice importing countries. Until recently the lack of dollar exchange has prevented the purchase of United States rice by foreign governments in the amount needed or desired. During the past two seasons (since the Korean War), however, the increased availability of dollars in Japan, Korea, and other countries makes them better able to compete for United States supplies. And, prices of Southeast Asia rice have been rising so that they are much closer to, and in some cases as high as, United States prices.

United States Rice Supplies at Record Level;
Large Exports Will Limit Carry-over

United States supplies of rice for the 1952-53 marketing year, in terms of milled rice, total 33.7 million cwt. 3/ (table 1). This exceeds the previous record of 31.8 million cwt. in 1951-52 by 6 percent. Old crop stocks at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1 in the South and October 1 in California) were the equivalent of .9 million cwt., and production the equivalent of 32.8 million cwt. 4/. U. S. civilian consumption per person in 1951-52 was 5.3 pounds compared with an average of 5.1 pounds in the previous 5 years. If we assume 5.5 pounds per person will be used for food in 1952-53, the total would be 8.5 million cwt. If other uses amount to 6.8 million cwt., 18.4 would remain for carry-over and exports. Assuming carry-over the same as at the beginning of the marketing year, about 17.5 million cwt. would be available for export. Because of the strong demand, all of this will be exported. In 1951-52 exports were about 14 million cwt. 5/.

3/ Includes heads, second heads, and screenings, but excludes brewers' rice.
4/ Estimate for November for States of Texas, Louisiana, California, Arkansas and Mississippi, plus an allowance for minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.
5/ Year beginning July was 13.95 million cwt., year beginning August was 17.04 million cwt., which included a sizeable quantity of rice sold for export before August 1 but not lifted until after that date.

Table 1 shows rice supply and distribution (in terms of milled rice) beginning with 1934. This table includes heads, second heads and screenings, but excludes brewers' rice, and shows the carry-over of old rice at the time the new crop comes on the market (August 1 in the South and October 1 in California). It also shows the breakdown between commercial, military and USDA exports and shipments. 6/

As the result of strong demand and high prices, another large rice United States acreage may be expected in 1953. Foreign demand probably will continue strong in 1953-54. However, the longer-run outlook depends mainly on future developments in the Far East.

Acreage goals for 1953-crop rice are expected to be released in early January. Congress has authorized the support of the 1953 rice crop at prices equal to 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year, August 1, 1953.

U. S. Third Largest Exporter of Rice: World Trade Only About 57 Percent of Prewar

The United States is now the third largest rice exporter 7/ in the world, compared with the eighth largest in the 1936-40 period. United States net exports in calendar year 1951 totaled almost 10 million cwt. (milled basis) compared with only about 2 million before the war. Currently, the United States exports are exceeded only by those of Thailand and Burma which, together with Indochina, constitute the so-called "rice bowl."

This "bowl", which is located between China and India, dominates the world rice export trade. In 1936-40, the 3 countries accounted for 72 percent of the total net exports of the world (table 2). In 1951, these countries still accounted for about 70 percent of the total, but the total had shrunk to only about 55 percent of its prewar size even though world rice production is above prewar. The reduction in exports from the "rice bowl" was largely due to unsettled conditions in Burma and Indochina, and to increased domestic needs because of larger populations.

Major shifts in trade have taken place within the "bowl". Where Burma was most important with 37 percent of the world net exports in the prewar period, that country had only 28 percent in 1951. On the other hand, Thailand (Siam), which had 17 percent prewar had twice that percentage in 1951. Exports from Indochina, which were about a third of world trade before the war, have dropped sharply.

Taiwan (Formosa) and Korea in normal times constitute the next two important exporters in Asia. Taiwan exported larger quantities in 1951 than a year earlier mainly to Japan and Korea. The latter country is now a net importer.

6/ Table 5, which is the basis for goals determination, shows the rough-rice supply and distribution, 1946-50 average and annual 1950-51, 1951-52 and projected 1952-53. This table includes brewers' rice as well as other millings and is entirely on an August 1 year. This means that stocks in California are larger than they are on October 1, the beginning of the new marketing year for that State, by the amount of domestic disappearance, exports and shipments in August and September.

7/ In 1947 the United States was second largest exporter. With increased production in Thailand, the United States has been the third largest exporter beginning with 1948.

Table 2.- Rice (in terms of milled): Net exports of exporting countries, calendar years, 1936-40 and 1951

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1951	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	Million 100-lb. bags	Percent	Million 100-lb. bags	Percent
Asia				
Thailand (Siam)	29.20	16.7	34.29	34.4
Burma	65.36	37.3	27.96	28.1
Indochina	32.21	18.4	7.26	7.3
"Rice Bowl"	126.77	72.4	69.51	69.8
Taiwan (Formosa)	14.18	8.1	2.30	2.3
Korea	22.95	13.1	1/	1/
Other	.76	.4	1.05	1.1
Total Asia	164.66	94.0	72.86	73.2
North America				
United States	2.14	1.2	9.95	10.0
Other	.20	.1	.15	.1
Total	2.34	1.3	10.10	10.1
Africa				
Egypt	2.73	1.6	6.92	6.9
Other	.27	.2	.04	.1
Total	3.00	1.8	6.96	7.0
Europe				
Italy	3.55	2.0	4.92	4.9
Other	---	---	---	---
Total	3.55	2.0	4.92	4.9
South America				
Brazil	.83	.5	3.63	3.7
Equador	.26	.1	.11	.1
Other	.49	.3	1.00	1.0
Total	1.58	.9	4.74	4.8
WORLD TOTAL	175.13	100.0	99.58	100.0

1/ Included with other Asia.
See table 9 (for source and footnotes).

Outside of Asia, Egypt had net exports of 6.9 million cwt. (milled basis) in 1951--a near record--compared with 2.7 million cwt. prewar, and Brazil had 3.6 million cwt. compared with .8 million in 1936-40. Brazil's exports of rice in 1951 were the largest in several years. While Italian trade is larger than that of Brazil, its increase over prewar was only moderate--from 3.5 million cwt. to 4.9 million. The exports of rice from Ecuador in 1951 dropped sharply from the postwar period as a result of unfavorable weather. Australia's rice exports in 1951 were more than double their prewar average of .24 million cwt.

In 1951 total net exports of all net exporting countries amounted to 99.6 million cwt. compared with 175.1 million cwt. in the 1936-40 period (table 2). The 1951 trade represented a substantial increase over the previous year (table 9) and continued the steady increase which has taken place over the past 6 years. However, world trade in rice is less than 5 percent of world rice production.

Japan and India Largest Rice Importers; Cuba Largest Importer Outside Asia

Japan regained its prewar standing as the world's largest importer of rice in 1950 and has since held the lead. Japan is followed by India, Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cuba and Hong Kong (table 3). In 1951 the primary sources of rice for these heavy importers, all of which are Asian except Cuba, were the surplus countries of Asia. However, considerable quantities also were obtained from Egypt, the United States, Brazil, Italy, and also the Belgian Congo.

Except for Ceylon and China, the 1951 rice imports of the deficit countries of the Orient showed a substantial increase from the level of 1950 (table 9). However, the total imports into these countries were only 60 percent of average in the prewar years.

The continued steady demand for rice in Cuba held the North American imports at a higher level than in both the prewar and postwar periods.

Rice imports by European countries are sharply down from the average of the 1936-40 period and for most countries 1951 showed a decline from 1950. Though also below the prewar level, Africa's imports increased markedly in 1951 over the previous year, chiefly in the French colonies which obtained more rice as a result of the increase in export availabilities from Indochina.

World Trade in Rice in 1952 Slightly Larger than 1951; Prices Higher than in 1951 8/

World rice exports in calendar year 1952 probably were slightly larger than those of 1951. Supplies available for export are slightly above those a year earlier. Because of a change in policy on the part of exporters regarding allocations, however, countries of Asia that normally import large quantities have had to look for alternate sources of supply.

8/ Adapted from "World Rice Supplies for Export Exceed 1951; Import Demand Strong," Foreign Agricultural Circular FR 7-52, dated June 19, 1952, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 3.- Rice (in terms of milled): Net imports of importing countries, calendar years, 1936-40 and 1951

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1951	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	Million 100-lb. bags	Percent	Million 100-lb. bags	Percent
Asia				
Japan	38.90	23.3	17.09	18.7
India	31.05	18.6	16.78	18.4
Malaya	13.76	8.2	11.17	12.2
Indonesia	4.25	2.5	10.32	11.3
Ceylon	12.19	7.3	8.86	9.7
Hong Kong	4.73	2.8	4.63	5.1
Philippine Republic	1.30	.8	2.41	2.6
China	8.45	5.1	1/-1.05	1/-1.1
Other	4.54	2.8	.97	1.1
Total	119.17	71.4	71.18	78.0
Europe				
Germany	4.45	2.7	1.94	2.1
France	12.08	7.2	1.70	1.9
United Kingdom	2.99	1.8	1.58	1.7
Belgium	1.12	.7	.83	.9
Netherlands	1.90	1.1	.82	.9
Other	6.83	4.1	2.14	2.4
Total	29.37	17.6	9.01	9.9
North America				
Cuba	4.45	2.7	5.66	6.2
Other	2.22	1.3	1.94	2.1
Total	6.67	4.0	7.60	8.3
Africa				
French West Africa	1.79	1.1	1.53	1.7
Other	7.25	4.3	1.54	1.7
Total	9.04	5.4	3.07	3.4
South America, total	2.05	1.2	.75	.8
Oceania, total 2/	.72	.4	1/-.32	1/-.4
WORLD TOTAL 3/	167.02	100.0	91.29	100.0

1/ Net exports.
2/ Includes Australia, which had net exports of .24 million cwt., in 1936-40.
3/ Excludes USSR, which in 1936-40 had net imports of .92 million cwt.
See table 9 for source and footnotes.

From the end of World War II until this year, Asia's principal exporting countries have allocated substantially all of their exportable supplies of rice to the principal importing countries early in the marketing year. Even after the termination in December 1949 of world rice allocations under the International Emergency Food Committee, the two largest exporters of rice, Thailand and Burma, continued to allocate their rice surpluses among buyer nations and to sell most of their product under large government-to-government contracts.

Because of this policy the importing countries early in both 1950 and 1951 were assured of fairly satisfactory quantities of rice. This enabled them to plan their rationing programs and to set prices for the rice that would become available for distribution. The exporting countries on the other hand, were unable to take advantage of rise in prices.

This year, the principal exporting countries of Asia have withheld their estimates of rice production and exportable surpluses and have allocated specified quantities on a government-to-government basis of sale. The remainder has been sold on a private trade basis. With competitive bidding on the part of importing countries, exporters have been able to take advantage of the rise in prices. The advance in the Asian price this year brought it closer to the United States price than in any of the previous postwar years. In some instances, f.o.b. prices in California were used as a basis for negotiation in Bangkok.

Because of the change in the allocation policy of exporting nations, rice stocks in several importing nations dropped enough to endanger the rationing and distribution organizations of the Governments. This, along with the increase in the Asian price, created a strong demand for United States rice.

Supplies in Exporting Countries

Rice acreage increases resulted in a gain in the 1951-52 production of the countries that have the largest supplies of rice for export. These gains, however, were offset to a great extent by substantial declines in the harvests of the two important surplus countries, Egypt and Pakistan. China announced the availability of approximately 2.00 million cwt. (milled basis) of rice for India.

The production gains of the "rice-bowl" countries indicate that their exportable supplies range from 60.0 million to 75.0 million cwt. (milled basis). Actual exports, however, may be slightly less than the 69.5 million cwt. in 1951.

Increased production in Thailand (Siam) provided for a substantial increase in exports in 1952, or for stockpiling. The 1951 shipments totaled 34.29 million cwt. Rice exports from Thailand during the 9 months ended September 1952 totaled 24.70 million cwt. as compared with 26.00 million cwt. for the same period in 1951. The rice was shipped primarily to Malaya, Japan, Hong Kong, India and Indonesia.

Thailand has been less affected by political strife than any other country in Asia, has a fairly stable government, is not overpopulated, and the people have plenty to eat with substantial surpluses for export. While production of rice has increased in recent years, the domestic disappearance has almost doubled. The per capita consumption of rice is now about 385 pounds, one of the highest in Asia. There is a good chance for still further increase in rice production in this country as well as increase in exports.

Burma's rice exports in 1952 probably were about the same as the 28 million cwt. in 1951. In January-September that country exported an estimated 20.70 million cwt. At the end of September it appeared that at least 6.70 million cwt. of Burma's 1951-52 rice crop had not been sold. Exports are principally to India, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Japan.

Burma, which became an independent nation since the war, has had more-or-less continuous internal turmoil and disrupted economy ever since. Exports are considerably short of prewar levels, principally because production has never recovered to prewar volumes. Domestic consumption of rice has risen about 18 percent since before the war in line with the increase in population. There is good likelihood that production and exports of rice in Burma can be increased materially during the next few years, at least to prewar levels, if that country can free itself from internal strife.

Estimates of availabilities in Indochina, when taking into consideration a postwar deterioration in that country's production facilities and transportation system, would seem to be around 12.00 million cwt. Whether this rice actually is shipped depends on the volume that is permitted to move from Cambodia and from Transbassac region in Vietnam. Restrictions on the movement of rice in those areas could reduce actual exports to from 3.00 to 7.00 million cwt. These areas are occupied by Communistic forces, and both production and exports are dependent upon political and military conditions which continue unsettled.

Total exports from the South American countries probably will exceed that Continent's 1951 exports of 4.80 million cwt. Rice production in Italy was increased by 13 percent, and it is expected that exports will exceed those in 1951. Egypt's production in 1951 was only half of what it was a year earlier. As a result exports of rice from that crop have been prohibited. Commitments of the 1950 crop under last year's trade agreements are estimated at around 50 million pounds which was probably exported in 1951.

1952 Import Requirements Above Year Earlier

The world demand for rice may be gauged to a very large extent by the demand of the deficit countries of Asia. The import requirements of these countries in 1952 have been judged to be about 10 percent above imports in 1951.

The import requirements of Japan, the largest importer, are estimated to be considerably larger than imports a year earlier. That country announced the intention of importing 22.00 million cwt. of milled rice for the April 1952 to March 1953 period. This is 57 percent of Japan's rice imports during the prewar period.

Japan's food deficit since the war has been filled mostly by imports of other grains, largely of wheat and barley, which have been less expensive and more available than rice. These imports of other grains have amounted to 2 million tons or more per year (compared with total rice imports of about .8 million tons in 1951), and have been largely supplied by the United States. Although rice is the preferred food grain, Japan of necessity has adjusted to this partial change in diet.

The United States up to the last two years has shipped relatively little rice to Japan. Since 1950, however, this country has been an important source of supply. Prewar Japan obtained its rice mostly from Taiwan (Formosa) and Korea, which were then part of Japan's economic area.

India's crops in 1950 and 1951 were both very poor, and rice supplies, both from the domestic crop and from relatively small imports, are smaller than normal. Indonesia's import needs are greater in 1952 than in 1951, since domestic production is not expected to be so large as the very good crop of 1951. For the same reason, the Philippines have announced intentions of importing more rice in 1952 than last year.

Good seasons for rice in recent years and relatively large imports in 1951, as compared with other importing countries, should enable Malaya to have a moderate reduction in 1952 imports. On the contrary, smaller-than-average imports into Ceylon in 1951, combined with the difficulty in securing needed quantities at the end of the year, resulted in small stocks on hand. Ceylon requires an increase in imports in order to maintain its relatively low ration of rice of postwar years. The rice import requirements in Hong Kong continue to increase yearly because of the inflow of refugees from war areas.

Korea is expected to import a larger volume in 1952 than was originally contemplated. About 1.7 million cwt. (milled basis) were imported from the United States during the first 9 months of 1952, and rice also has been purchased from Far East areas of supply. Korea recovered after World War II to the point where she could export several hundred thousand tons of rice, but the outbreak of hostilities in June 1950 changed this. Most of the rice in Korea is produced south of the 38th Parallel. Despite the devastation resulting from the conflict, South Korea has had to import only moderate quantities of rice and other grains during the past 2 years.

China for many years has been a food-deficit country and normally has been a net importer of rice, but occasionally has exported more rice than was imported. Internal transportation is poor, and losses of crops due to droughts and floods in parts of China have been frequent. The coastal areas were least affected by famines because they could be supplied by ocean shipping. Since Communists took over China, international trade, particularly of food items, has diminished to almost nothing.

The population in every Oriental rice producing country has increased by 12 to 18 percent since 1939, so that the quantity of rice available per capita in most countries is now less than it was prewar. To make up for the shortages of rice, traditional rice deficit countries are now importing increased quantities of wheat, flour, barley, and sorghum grains. The United States has been the principal supplier of these grains.

The rice requirements of the countries outside of Asia are not expected to be greatly different from the 1951 imports. The requirements of Cuba, the largest importer of rice outside of Asia, are not likely to expand materially in the near future, because of increased domestic rice production. Cuban imports of milled rice during the first half of 1952 totaled 1.37 million cwt., or .95 million cwt. less than the 2.32 million imported in the corresponding period of a year earlier. Neither are the rice imports of European countries expected to show a sizable increase from 1951.

United States Rice Exports in 1952 Over 15 Percent of World Total

In 1952 calendar year, rice exports from the United States may total 18 million to 20 million cwt. (milled basis) or over 15 percent of the world total. These exceptionally heavy exports result from the heavy movement in both the January-August period and in the latter part of the calendar year, following the harvest of the 1952 crop. In 1951, United States exports totaled about 10 million cwt., or about 10 percent of the world total.

Exports in the first 2 months of the year beginning August 1, 1952 show a reduction compared with the same 2 months a year earlier. This is because stocks at the beginning of the 1952-53 year were much less than a year earlier. On August 1, 1951, about 1.4 million cwt., of milled rice sold for export had not been lifted and this was included in 1951-52 exports. Exports for August-September 1951 totaled 1,535 thousand cwt., compared with 2,453 thousand cwt., in the same period of the previous season. Table 4 shows export allocations, which were announced on December 8.

World Rice Crop at Record Level 9/

The world rice crop in 1952-53 (August-July) is expected to be the largest of record, and considerably above that of the preceding 2 years. Growers have continued to increase rice acreage in virtually all areas of production, and weather so far this season, unlike that of the last 2 years, has been generally favorable.

The 1952-53 world harvest of rough rice is forecast at 352 billion pounds of rough rice, (table 8), an increase of 16 billion pounds compared with last year's production of 336 billion pounds. The previous postwar high was 342 billion pounds harvested in 1948-49. This season's harvest is 5 percent larger than the previous crop and 8 percent larger than the postwar average 1945-46 / 1949-50 outturn.

The harvests now in progress in the Northern Hemisphere generally are yielding larger crops. China, Japan, and Korea have increases, and larger crops are being harvested in the northern countries where new areas have been planted in rice. The over-all increase is estimated at 12 percent in European areas of production, and 8 percent in North America.

9/ Adapted from "World Rice Crop Forecast at Record Levels," in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 10, 1952, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Increased production is in prospect also for most of the countries where the crop will be harvested mainly in December. These include India, Pakistan, Indochina, Burma, the Philippine Republic, and Ceylon. The rice crop if India, the largest producer next to China, is reported very good. Statistical information now available from Thailand and Malaya is not adequate to give a comparison between the oncoming and last year's crops. However, the 1952 rice crop of Thailand is reported as only fair.

Rice acreage is being increased in South America, where most of the crop is now being planted and will be harvested from March to May of 1953. Should weather be normal, the rice production there will exceed that of the preceding year. In Africa, although the harvest of Egypt declined again in 1952, the Continent's total production will show a gain from that of a year earlier.

With the exception of Egypt, possibly Thailand, and Mexico, rice production in the countries usually having a surplus for export is larger than a year earlier. The total increase in the surplus countries is estimated at more than 2 billion pounds of rough rice. The largest increases in the exporting countries are in Burma, the United States and Brazil.

Table 4.- Rice, (in terms of milled): U.S. export allocations, August-December 1952, and January-March 1953

Agency or country	August-December	January-March	Total (August-March)
	Thous.cwt.	Thous.cwt.	Thous.cwt.
Department of Defense:			
Military Supply Program	800.0	900.0	1,700.0
Korean Relief	900.0	1,000.0	1,900.0
Ryukyus	440.0	200.0	640.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.0	25.0	50.0
Switzerland	25.0	20.0	45.0
Other European Countries	7.5	5.0	12.5
Cuba	2,750.0	1,175.0	3,925.0
Other Western Hemisphere Countries	110.0	65.0	175.0
Japan	2,100.0	900.0	3,000.0
Ceylon	657.0	---	657.0
Indonesia	1,000.0	200.0	1,200.0
Middle East Areas	80.0	15.0	95.0
Republic of Korea	300.0	200.0	500.0
New Guinea	7.2	---	7.1
Liberia	18.0	---	18.0
U. S. Voluntary Relief Agencies	15.9	---	15.9
Hong Kong	---	200.0	200.0
Total	9,235.6	4,905.0	14,140.5

Table 5.- Rice, rough basis: Supply, distribution, acreage and yield, United States, average 1946-50, annual 1950-52
(Milled rice, including brewers', converted to rough basis)

Item	Year beginning August			
	1946-50 average	1950	1951	1952 indicated
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Supply				
Stocks on August 1	1,714	3,469	1/ 4,519	2,038
Crop production 2/	37,099	38,740	43,913	48,634
Imports 3/	188	787	510	493
Total supply	4/ 38,842	4/ 43,417	4/ 50,427	51,165
Distribution				
Disappearance				
Domestic				
Food 5/	16,182	18,353	17,070	17,606
Brewers use 6/	4,194	4,800	4,714	4,648
Feed	309	336	300	303
Seed	1,967	2,242	2,247	2,321
Total	22,652	25,731	24,331	24,878
Exports	13,823	13,167	1/ 24,058	24,197
Total disappearance	36,475	38,898	48,389	49,075
Stocks on July 31	2,367	4,519	2,038	2,090
Total distribution	38,842	43,417	50,427	51,165
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage seeded 2/	1,731	1,635	71,788	1,995
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Yield per acre	21.4	23.7	22.1	24.4

1/ Stocks on August 1, 1951 include the equivalent of approximately 2 million cwt. of rough rice sold for export but not lifted prior to July 31, 1951.
2/ Includes minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.
3/ Consists mainly of broken rice.
4/ Adjusted to accomodate disappearance as accounted for. Compensates for losses and possible errors in estimates of production, stocks, or utilization as derived from reported data.
5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use.
6/ Includes broken rice used by brewers as well as brewers' rice.

CORRECTION: In The Wheat Situation, issue of August-September 1952, page 28, table 12, first column should read "Year beginning July."

Table 6 .- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-52

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	2/ 15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	748	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	2/ 12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	2/ 12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	2/ 15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	2/ 15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	2/ 16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	1,268	244	1,512	1,925	2,566	2,028	24,406	6,262	30,668
1946	1,331	264	1,595	1,847	2,997	2,037	24,584	7,913	32,497
1947	1,460	259	1,719	1,862	3,102	2,049	27,182	8,035	35,217
1948	1,562	264	1,826	2,013	2,588	2,096	31,443	6,832	38,275
1949	1,574	312	1,886	1,939	3,275	2,160	2/ 30,522	10,218	40,740
1950	1,394	241	1,635	2,186	3,432	2,369	2/ 30,470	8,270	38,740
1951 3/	1,667	319	1,986	2,013	3,248	2,211	2/ 33,551	10,362	43,913
1952 4/	1,660	335	1,995	2,214	3,546	2,438	2/ 36,754	11,880	48,634

1/ Southern states consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi.
2/ Includes production in other States, in thousand 100 bags as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, 180 in 1928, 28 in 1949, 51 in 1950, 108 in 1951 and 242 in 1952.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ November estimate. - (Table showing world acreage, yield and production, page 24, shows the United States estimate as published in October)

Table 7 .- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1942-52

Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice, 15th of month 1/

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1942	3.67	3.47	3.10	3.42	3.72	3.94	3.97	4.01	4.10	4.06	4.05	3.96	3.61
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	3.96
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.02	5.01
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951 2/	4.82	4.00	4.71	4.88	4.93	5.14	5.22	5.21	5.35	5.53	5.60	5.55	4.83
1952 2/	5.35	5.30	5.76	6.09									
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (sacked) of milled Blue Rose and Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/												
1942	6.85	6.55	6.05	6.46	6.53	6.55	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	13.40	7.10
1946	6.50	7.28	8.05	8.48	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	13.15	8.80
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	13.10
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	9.45	9.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70									

Wholesale price per 100 pounds (double sacked) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/

Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
1942	6.20	6.18	6.36	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.44	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.40
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.47	7.35	7.05
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	12.62	11.23	11.51
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.18	9.28	9.13	8.85	9.07
1951	8.50	8.45	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.33
1952	9.80	9.95											

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Production and Marketing Administration.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1950-51 to 1952-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1952-53 2/	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1952-53 2/	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1952-53 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	35	41	55	57	66	1,066	1,078	1,175	1,321	1,348	37.3	44.2	64.6	75.3	89.0
El Salvador	26	41	35	40	35	1,392	1,402	1,349	1,432	1,429	36.2	57.5	47.2	57.3	50.0
Mexico	96	190	267	250	217	1,904	1,731	1,184	1,320	1,341	182.8	328.9	316.0	330.0	291.0
Nicaragua	25	28	40	31	41	1,080	1,286	1,205	1,384	1,473	27.0	36.0	48.2	42.9	60.4
Panama	48	124	163	164	160	1,042	1,169	1,164	1,121	1,125	50.0	145.0	189.7	183.8	180.0
United States	1,004	1,676	1,620	1,947	1,956	2,234	2,117	2,388	2,250	2,440	2,243.3	3,548.1	3,868.9	4,380.5	4,773.0
Cuba	45	114	126	133	137	958	1,075	1,325	1,735	1,971	43.1	122.6	167.0	230.8	270.0
Dominican Republic	80	100	116	113	115	1,065	1,207	1,155	1,178	1,174	85.2	120.7	134.0	133.1	135.0
Total	1,423	2,474	2,591	2,910	2,913	-	-	-	-	-	2,769.9	4,581.8	5,031.9	5,649.6	6,083.5
EUROPE															
France	1	7	28	44	49	1,400	2,586	3,739	3,507	3,571	1.4	18.1	104.7	154.3	175.0
Greece	5	9	24	48	51	1,840	2,167	2,938	2,573	3,025	9.2	19.5	70.5	123.5	154.3
Italy	362	305	358	420	445	4,677	4,357	4,557	4,405	4,719	1,692.9	1,328.9	1,631.4	1,850.0	2,100.0
Portugal	47	53	67	74	78	3,253	3,013	3,982	3,805	3,947	152.9	159.7	266.8	281.6	307.9
Spain	110	129	143	151	157	3/ 5,600	4,358	4,615	4,636	4,904	477.0	562.2	660.0	700.0	770.0
Yugoslavia	8	7	6	7	-	1,300	1,414	2,167	2,286	-	10.4	9.9	13.0	16.0	-
Total countries shown	533	510	626	744	787	-	-	-	-	-	2,343.8	2,098.3	2,746.4	3,125.4	3,517.7
Other Europe	20	49	75	88	92	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	103.2	146.0	195.0	191.0
Total Europe	553	559	701	832	879	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,201.5	2,892.4	3,320.4	3,708.7
ASIA															
Iran	534	544	530	471	540	1,566	1,598	1,693	1,671	1,604	836.0	869.3	897.5	787.2	866.0
Iraq	392	643	521	520	525	1,283	993	1,058	763	1,048	503.0	638.4	551.2	396.8	550.0
Turkey	78	56	60	75	-	2,642	2,452	2,835	2,869	-	206.1	137.3	170.1	215.2	-
Burma	12,671	8,704	9,264	9,430	9,600	1,238	1,116	1,242	1,230	1,250	15,683.3	9,715.7	11,504.6	11,600.0	12,000.0
Ceylon	870	964	1,030	1,069	-	672	584	577	799	-	585.0	562.7	594.2	854.2	-
China	4/ 48,853	45,557	45,700	45,350	46,500	4/ 2,259	2,219	2,265	2,161	2,204	4/ 110,372.0	101,100.0	103,500.0	98,000.0	102,500.0
Taiwan	1,606	1,640	1,898	1,925	-	2,394	1,810	2,153	2,182	-	3,845.3	2,968.2	4,087.0	4,200.0	-
Manchuria	782	600	857	893	920	1,829	1,752	1,663	1,697	1,707	1,430.4	1,051.0	1,425.0	1,515.0	1,570.0
Indochina 5/	14,306	12,060	12,100	12,600	-	1,006	987	992	1,000	-	14,396.0	11,900.0	12,000.0	12,600.0	-
India	62,590	70,600	75,458	74,500	-	1,194	1,082	928	1,007	-	74,740.0	76,360.0	70,000.0	75,000.0	-
Japan	7,862	7,812	7,940	7,965	7,940	3,408	3,124	3,330	3,110	3,309	26,793.1	24,405.0	26,443.3	24,774.3	26,276.6
South Korea	6/ 3,838	2,675	2,500	2,255	3,030	6/ 2,256	2,336	2,587	2,501	2,124	6/ 8,658.3	6,248.8	6,467.6	5,640.0	6,435.0
Malayan Federation	745	831	857	831	-	1,634	1,367	1,823	1,459	-	1,217.1	1,136.0	1,562.3	1,212.7	-

ASIA (Continued)															
Java and Madura	9,794	8,922	9,850	9,800	-	1,442	1,325	1,442	1,429	-	14,126.0	11,823.0	14,200.0	14,000.0	-
Pakistan	1/ 18,706	21,601	22,401	22,481	-	1/ 1,301	1,245	1,230	1,159	-	1/24,359.8	26,891.9	27,559.8	26,046.4	-
Philippine Republic	4,852	4,963	5,551	5,500	5,900	973	998	1,031	1,018	1,034	4,719.5	4,952.8	5,721.0	5,600.0	6,100.0
Thailand	7,088	10,212	13,083	14,061	12,000	1,353	1,173	1,143	1,138	1,283	9,588.5	11,278.4	14,950.7	16,000.0	15,400.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,927	206,448	216,750	217,266	220,018	-	-	-	-	-	319,669.0	303,293.8	311,633.3	308,470.9	323,209.3
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	102	117	138	-	2,692	2,674	2,656	3,051	-	140.0	272.7	310.8	421.1	-
Brazil	2,323	4,290	4,861	4,600	-	1,287	1,423	1,443	1,391	-	2,989.1	6,105.7	7,015.2	6,400.0	-
British Guiana	70	97	114	120	-	2,289	2,343	2,175	2,250	-	160.2	227.3	248.0	270.0	-
Chile	13	79	58	62	-	3,515	2,578	1,531	2,903	-	45.7	203.7	88.8	180.0	-
Colombia	150	300	350	400	-	943	1,566	1,518	1,625	-	141.4	469.8	531.4	650.0	-
Ecuador	110	237	200	180	-	1,327	1,358	1,050	1,278	-	146.0	321.8	210.0	230.0	-
Paraguay	5	14	25	27	-	1,760	2,043	1,764	1,778	-	8.8	28.6	44.1	48.0	-
Peru	107	119	121	136	-	1,897	3,038	3,652	3,529	-	203.0	361.5	441.9	480.0	-
Surinam	37	41	44	47	48	2,081	2,490	2,555	2,698	2,667	77.0	102.1	112.4	126.8	128.0
Uruguay	13	29	31	35	-	2,992	2,855	2,616	3,000	-	38.9	82.8	81.1	105.0	-
Venezuela	2	28	40	60	-	1,150	1,200	1,378	1,500	-	2.3	33.6	55.1	90.0	-
Total	2,903	5,365	5,997	5,841	6,202	-	-	-	-	-	3,978.5	8,247.7	9,184.0	9,049.1	9,673.2
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	732	727	507	400	3,233	3,347	3,765	2,696	3,125	1,496.8	2,450.3	2,737.5	1,366.7	1,250.0
French West Africa	1,562	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	942.1	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,431	1,605	1,648	-	1,157	1,176	1,121	1,140	-	1,396.8	1,682.5	1,798.8	1,878.3	-
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,392	7,189	7,639	7,868	8,147	-	-	-	-	-	4,957.6	7,743.5	8,721.8	7,824.5	8,133.3
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	31	37	31	-	4,143	4,042	4,703	3,548	-	95.3	125.3	174.0	110.0	-
Fiji	10	29	-	-	-	1,940	1,938	-	-	-	19.4	56.2	-	-	-
Total	40	95	107	102	108	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	217.2	267.0	214.0	265.0
World total	211,622	222,518	234,210	235,249	238,727	-	-	-	-	-	334,619.4	326,958.5	338,630.4	335,952.5	352,084.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1930-34. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 6/ Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Table 9 .- Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1936-40, annual 1950 and 1951

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million 100-lb. bags	Million 100-lb. bags	Million 100-lb. bags	Million 100-lb. bags	Million 100-lb. bags	Million 100-lb. bags
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	2.35	.21	10.85	.05	10.71	.76
Cuba	2/	4.45	---	6.41	---	5.66
Total 3/	2.60	6.91	11.56	8.24	10.80	8.67
EUROPE						
Belgium	.29	1.41	2/	1.10	.26	1.09
France	.31	12.39	.04	1.84	.02	1.72
Italy	3.56	.01	4.93	2/	4.92	2/
Netherlands	1.38	3.78	.58	1.87	.87	1.69
Germany	---	---	---	2.76	---	1.94
United Kingdom	.12	3.11	---	1.26	---	1.58
Total 3/	6.72	32.65	5.61	11.51	5.00	10.23
ASIA						
British Borneo	---	4/1.29	---	.62	---	.84
Burma	65.36	---	26.39	---	27.96	---
Ceylon	2/	12.19	.03	10.98	.02	8.86
China	26	8.71	---	1.85	1.50	.45
Manchuria	4/.10	4/1.79	---	---	---	---
Taiwan 5/	14.27	.08	.51	1.24	2.30	---
Indochina	32.33	.12	2.67	2/	7.26	---
Hong Kong	6.02	10.75	---	3.62	---	4.63
India 6/	6.22	37.27	---	7.90	---	16.78
Japan 5/	7/2.32	7/41.22	---	14.80	---	17.08
Korea 5/	23.67	.73	.51	1.24	---	---
Malaya	3.70	17.46	.48	10.24	1.64	12.81
Indonesia	.74	4.99	.02	7.55	---	10.32
Philippine Republic	.01	1.31	.29	.11	---	2.41
Thailand	29.20	---	32.70	---	34.29	---
Total 3/	185.43	139.94	65.77	62.44	78.00	78.61
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	.83	0	2.09	---	3.63	---
Ecuador	.26	---	1.40	---	.11	---
Total 3/	1.58	2.05	4.73	1.46	4.80	.81
AFRICA						
Egypt	2.77	.04	3.93	2/	6.92	2/
French West Africa	.01	1.80	.02	1.23	---	1.53
Total 3/	3.19	9.28	4.38	3.19	7.25	3.32
OCEANIA						
Total 3/	.29	1.01	.77	.33	.65	.33
World total 3/	199.83	192.78	92.82	88.06	106.50	103.67

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of U. S. Foreign Service offices. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. Exports include reexports.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5,000 bags. 3/ Including countries not shown. 4/ Less than 5-year average. 5/ Prewar shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 6/ April-March to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 7/ November-October.

Table 10.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-52, 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States								
	Carry-over 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food 4/	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total	Military procurement 5/	Exports 6/	Shipments 7/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	483,750	87,479	55	89,687	660,971	---	4,440	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	489,474	95,896	51	103,925	689,346	---	9,584	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	485,433	93,060	39	118,866	697,398	---	103,889	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	495,855	74,225	103	142,122	712,305	---	108,083	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	490,415	72,946	89	99,588	663,038	---	45,258	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	491,845	74,351	100	109,160	675,456	---	33,867	3,834	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,662	1,330,365	473,266	62,490	1,676	114,081	651,513	16,133	27,880	4,064	699,590
1942	630,775	969,381	1,054	1,601,210	499,986	65,487	53,450	301,712	920,635	25,244	30,872	5,562	982,313
1943	618,897	843,813	136,359	1,599,069	481,876	77,351	107,424	507,277	1,173,928	62,759	42,811	3,016	1,282,514
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,348	1,419,014	471,923	80,463	83,133	301,016	936,535	150,146	49,106	4,047	1,139,834
1945	279,180	1,107,623	1,981	1,388,784	483,807	82,006	21,472	286,496	873,781	90,884	320,025	4,008	1,288,698
1946	100,086	1,152,118	57	1,252,261	492,378	86,823	42	164,527	743,770	92,452	328,209	3,993	1,168,424
1947	83,837	1,358,911	130	1,442,878	488,385	91,094	694	174,007	754,180	148,616	340,223	3,916	1,246,935
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,500	1,492,354	479,392	95,015	193	97,608	672,208	181,518	327,826	3,517	1,185,069
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,190	1,407,890	483,781	80,815	192	111,820	676,608	123,526	179,213	3,829	983,176
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,826	1,455,929	481,014	87,427	192	112,777	681,410	40,080	334,513	3,692	1,059,695
1951 8/	396,234	987,474	31,505	1,415,213	479,832	88,208	930	102,405	671,375	14,151	468,923	3,800	1,158,249
1952 8/	256,964	1,298,389											

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ 1944-52 revised in accordance with revisions by Crop Reporting Board (October 1952) of "Ground at mills for home use or exchanged for flour".

5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

6/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; and for 1951-52, 473.8.

7/ Partly estimated to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

8/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Wheat: Production in Four major exporting countries and Europe, 1914-52

Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1914	1,100	897	161	169	25	1935	1,510	628	282	141	144
						1936	1,385	630	219	250	151
1915	1,150	1,009	394	169	179	1937	1,470	874	180	208	187
1916	1,020	635	263	84	152	1938	1,770	920	360	379	155
1917	865	620	234	235	115	1939	1,645	741	521	131	210
1918	960	904	189	180	76						
1919	900	952	193	217	46	1940	1,265	815	540	299	82
						1941	1,360	942	315	238	167
1920	975	843	263	156	146	1942	1,270	969	557	235	156
1921	1,220	819	301	191	129	1943	1,450	844	284	250	110
1922	1,045	847	400	196	109	1944	1,395	1,060	417	150	53
1923	1,260	759	474	248	125						
1924	1,060	842	262	191	165	1945	980	1,108	318	144	142
						1946	1,330	1,152	414	206	117
1925	1,400	669	395	191	115	1947	1,005	1,359	342	239	220
1926	1,215	832	407	230	161	1948	1,455	1,295	386	191	191
1927	1,275	875	480	282	118	1949	1,500	1,098	371	189	218
1928	1,410	914	567	349	160						
1929	1,435	824	302	163	127	1950	1,525	1,019	462	213	184
						1951 1/	1,585	987	553	85	160
1930	1,350	887	421	232	214	1952 1/	1,650	1,299	688	2/235	161
1931	1,425	942	321	220	191						
1932	1,480	756	443	241	214						
1933	1,740	552	282	286	177						
1934	1,545	526	276	241	133						

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A.

Table 12.- Wheat and flour 1/: Exports of four major exporting countries, averages 1939-48, annual 1948-51

Country	Average 1939-43 2/			Average 1944-48 2/			1948-49 2/		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Australia	37,607	27,143	64,750	35,946	32,860	68,806	83,030	39,250	122,280
Argentina	109,536	3,755	113,291	77,183	4,916	82,099	60,517	3/	60,517
Canada 4/	172,193	42,560	214,753	214,966	65,801	280,767	173,877	48,032	221,909
United States 5/	21,832	21,308	43,140	208,657	133,972	342,629	375,420	128,576	503,996
Total 4 countries	341,168	94,766	435,934	536,752	237,549	774,301	692,844	215,858	908,702

	1949-50 2/			1950-51 2/			1951-52 2/		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
Australia	78,426	35,408	113,834	86,781	40,546	127,327	62,890	36,223	99,113
Argentina	87,254	3/	87,254	103,387	3/	103,387	29,982	3/	29,982
Canada 4/	190,730	45,615	236,345	166,590	54,159	220,749	296,315	50,804	347,119
United States 5/	6/ 258,721	40,398	299,119	321,835	44,310	366,145	430,981	42,845	473,826
Total 4 countries	615,131	121,421	736,552	678,593	139,015	817,608	820,168	129,872	950,040

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.
1/ In terms of wheat.
2/ Calendar year averages; fiscal year annual figures 1948-51.
3/ Exports of flour very insignificant.
4/ Includes exports of feeding-quality wheat to the United States.
5/ Includes flour products with flour; excludes flour milled from imported wheat.
6/ Excludes 6 million bushels exported to Canada for storage.

Table 13.- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-51 1/

Crop year	Production	Used for seed: Total	Used for seed: Home grown 2/	Fed to livestock 2/	Ground at mills for home use or exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,821	5,690	686,731
1944	1,060,111	80,463	63,834	104,011	5,409	886,757
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	98,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,823	69,039	88,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,187,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,815	60,728	84,877	2,911	949,899
1950	1,019,389	87,427	65,267	74,181	2,851	877,090
1951 3/	987,474	88,208	66,157	70,733	2,660	847,924

1/ Data for 1909-28 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1929-39 in The Wheat Situation, May-June 1949, page 26. 2/ Relates to quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized. 3/Preliminary

Table 14.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, 1947-52

Stocks in position	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	610,033	552,994	456,226	482,251	480,847	507,015
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	203,338	251,154	287,432	320,831	273,021	367,764
Terminals (commercial) 3/	175,069	219,111	261,109	260,104	238,443	313,561
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	135,346	129,233	134,731	137,422	131,963	149,271
Commodity Credit Corp 5/	3,990	3,960	9,272	4,734	3,790	4,321
Total	1,127,776	1,156,452	1,148,770	1,205,342	1,128,064	1,341,932

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise disignated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA at 43 terminal cities.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canada.

Table 15.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1951-52

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 soft Wheat Portland 1/	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Aug.	2.34	2.41	2.33	2.32	2.46	2.45	2.33	2.77	2.29	2.21	2.28	2.37
Sept.	2.34	2.47	2.38	2.41	2.44	2.47	2.53	2.82	2.40	2.29	2.34	2.33
Oct.	2.40	2.52	2.45	2.42	2.52	2.50	2.69	2.92	2.49	2.33	2.39	2.36
Week ended												
Aug. 30	2.36	2.44	2.35	2.34	2.45	2.44	2.42	2.77	2.32	2.23	2.30	2.36
Sept. 6	2.39	2.48	2.36	2.38	2.47	2.47	2.51	2.82	2.38	2.27	2.32	2.34
13	2.37	2.49	2.39	2.41	2.44	2.47	2.55	2.86	2.41	2.29	2.35	2.34
20	2.29	2.46	2.39	2.42	2.40	2.45	2.55	2.74	---	2.29	2.35	2.34
27	2.33	2.47	2.39	2.42	2.40	2.50	2.57	2.83	2.44	2.31	2.35	2.33
Oct. 4	2.36	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.44	2.48	2.61	2.85	---	2.27	2.36	2.32
11	2.37	2.49	2.41	2.41	2.47	2.48	2.66	2.86	---	---	2.37	2.33
18	2.42	2.49	2.47	2.38	2.54	2.47	2.70	2.89	---	---	2.40	2.35
25	2.44	2.54	2.48	2.43	2.56	2.52	2.72	2.94	2.50	2.35	2.42	2.37
Nov. 1	2.43	2.60	2.49	2.46	2.57	2.56	2.72	3.00	2.45	2.33	2.40	2.38
8	2.47	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.60	2.55	2.78	3.00	---	2.30	2.41	2.39
15	2.46	2.57	2.54	2.47	2.61	2.55	2.76	2.96	---	2.30	2.43	2.41
22	2.46	2.56	2.54	2.48	2.58	2.55	2.77	3.06	2.55	2.33	2.43	2.40
29	2.51	2.56	2.57	2.42	2.61	2.51	2.82	3.03	2.58	---	2.45	2.40
Dec. 6	2.32	2.62	2.28	2.46	2.44	2.53	2.33	3.05	---	---	2.14	2.40

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 16.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1951-52

Period	Chigago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
Aug.	2.43	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.41
Sept.	2.45	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.41
Oct.	2.51	2.36	2.42	2.38	2.40	2.40
Week ended						
Nov. 1	2.53	2.38	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.42
8	2.57	2.37	2.47	2.42	2.44	2.40
15	2.60	2.38	2.50	2.45	2.47	2.42
22	2.60	2.36	2.50	2.43	2.47	2.40
29	2.66	2.33	2.54	2.39	2.53	2.39
Dec. 6	2.66	2.34	2.53	2.40	2.53	2.40

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Table 17.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-November 1952, weekly, August-November 1952

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT: United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/	HARD WHEAT: Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/	HARD WHEAT: United States No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 4/	SOFT WHEAT: United States No. 1 Portland 1/	SOFT WHEAT: Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 18	2.50	2.37	2.74	2.48	2.33
February 15	2.48	2.39	2.72	2.50	2.33
March 14	2.49	2.28	2.75	2.52	2.42
April 18	2.44	2.29	2.73	2.51	---
May 16	2.45	2.29	2.67	2.42	---
June 13	2.48	2.23	2.48	---	---
July 18	2.46	2.15	2.46	2.33	---
August 15	2.43	2.25	2.57	2.38	---
September 12	2.40	2.28	2.83	2.34	---
October 17	2.43	2.29	2.62	2.36	---
November 14	2.51	2.36	2.70	2.41	---
Weekly					
August 29	2.40	2.24	2.57	2.35	---
September 5	2.43	2.26	2.63	2.34	---
19	2.44	2.28	2.63	2.33	---
26	2.44	2.30	2.64	2.34	---
October 3	2.43	2.30	2.63	2.34	---
10	2.42	2.28	2.68	2.34	---
24	2.50	2.31	2.64	2.37	---
31	2.50	2.33	2.66	2.39	---
November 7	2.50	2.34	2.68	2.40	---
21	2.48	2.33	2.65	2.40	---
28	2.44	2.30	2.63	2.40	---
December 5	2.47	2.28	2.67	2.41	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to U. S. currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship.